CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1832. [NO. 773.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th day of April next, at Public Auction, at the Town House, the four

VALUABLE LOTS,

fronting on Rowan Street, nearly opposite the residence of Louis D Henry, Esq'r. The Plat and boundaries of said Lots can be seen at the Subscriber's Auction Store. Terms (which will be liberal) the day of sale:

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auctr's.*
Fayetteville, March 20, 1832. 72-ts.

Salt,

500 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt. Just received per Boat Eliza, and for sale by
T. SANDFORD & CO.
March 20.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail,
March 20. 72tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising every general assortment:
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Fine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we, the undersigned, do forbid all persons from trespassing on our lands, for the purpose of hunting, gaming, or otherwise, with dogs or guns, by night or by day, under such penalties as the law directs.

COLIN McPHERSON.
DANIEL GRAHAM
DANIEL McPHERSON.
ARCHIBALD RAY.
ALEX'R McPHERSON.
D. SMITH.
MALCOM McPHERSON.
Cumberland County, March 14, 1832. 72-3t.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.
In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.
E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
March 13. 71-tf

☞ The Editors of the Edenton Gazette, Newbern Spectator, Elizabeth City Star, Washington Union, Wilmington Recorder, Hillsborough Recorder, Oxford Examiner, Yadkin & Catawba Journal, Salisbury, and Raleigh Register, will please insert the above three times.

Pickles.

50 Jars and kegs prime PICKLES, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
March 6. 70tf.

COACH MAKING.

CHARLES T. GARDNER & ALFRED A. McKETHAN, having entered into Copartnership under the firm of *Gardner & McKethan*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the Coach Making establishment of Mr. A. McLauchlin, on Person street, where they intend to continue the above business in all its branches.
From the experience of several years in the business, and having first rate materials, &c. they flatter themselves they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor them with their custom.
N. B. Repairing of every description will be faithfully executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Fayetteville, March 6. 70 6w.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,

A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
March 13.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 21.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.
The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by
E. J. HALE.

DANIEL LAMBERT.

In the burying ground of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, is a black slate, inscribed with gilt letters, to the memory of that immense mass of mortality, Daniel Lambert.

Altus in animo, in corpore maximus.
In remembrance of that prodigy in nature,
DANIEL LAMBERT,
A native of Leicester, who was possessed of an exalted convivial mind;
and in personal greatness had no competitor;
he measured 3 ft. 1 in. round the legs,
9 ft. 4 in. round the body,
and weighed 52 st. 11lb. [739 lbs.!]
He departed this life on the 21st June, 1809.
Aged 39 years.
As a testimony of respect, this stone
Is erected by his friend in
Leicester.

It was not until the spring of 1806, that Mr. Lambert overcame his repugnance of publicly exhibiting himself. On the 20th June, 1809, he arrived from Huntingdon at the Wagon & Horse Inn, in St. Martins, Stamford, where preparations were made to receive company; but before nine o'clock of the morning in which he was to have been exhibited, he paid the debt of nature.

Two suits of Mr. Lambert's clothes are still preserved at the above mentioned inn, and are the frequent objects of attention to the curious visitor. Seven ordinary men have stood within the enclosure of his waistcoat, without starting a stich or straining a button.

His coffin measured six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, ten feet four inches deep, and contained 112 superficial feet of elm. It was built upon two axletrees and four clog wheels, upon which his remains were drawn to their place of interment. His grave was dug with a gradual sloping for many yards, and upwards of twenty men were employed for half-an-hour in getting his corpse into its last abode.

Mr. Lambert's bulk did not increase above the ordinary size until he had reached the age of 21 or 22 years.—*Antiquarian.*

We understand that Gen. Jackson (the President of the United States) completed the sixty-fifth year of his age on Wednesday last the 14th instant.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Richmond Whig of the 13th inst.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman informed us, that he had reason to believe that Mr. Adams in conversation at Washington, observed, that in 1828, he had commissioned Commodore Crane, commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, and Mr. Offley, Consul at Smyrna, to open negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the Government at Constantinople; that they accordingly, successfully executed the trust; that the treaty was forwarded to the U. States, and reached Washington in March, 1829, about twelve days after Mr. Adams went out of, and Gen. Jackson came into power; and three days after Mr. Van Buren took charge of the Department of State—that *that treaty was never communicated* to the Senate, or otherwise published to the people of the U. States; that, *however*, (mark it!) the new Administration took up the design, and despatched Mr. Rhind to Constantinople, who negotiated anew, the *same treaty*, with the exception of one clause, afterwards expunged by the Senate, as contrary to the laws of nations, which clause conferred upon Turkey, certain privileges of building ships of war in our ports.

We asked and obtained permission from the gentleman who was our informant, to write to Mr. Adams to ascertain the truth of this curious state of facts. The above is a substantial copy of the letter, to which we added, "that we wished, if he had no objection, to publish the statement, less with a view to detract any thing from the administration of Gen. Jackson, than to render to that which preceded it, the merit it was entitled to, and which had been so triumphantly appropriated, if the above facts were true, to its successor."

Mr. Adams' reply substantially confirmed every thing. It would be equally improper and unnecessary to publish it. One thing, his scrupulous justice induced him to mention, which however, seems important. It was, that Mr. Van Buren consulted him (he remaining at Washington for some time after his Presidency had expired) upon the propriety of commissioning Mr. Rhind, which he disapproved.

Since the date of Mr. Adams' letter, we have received, from an entirely different quarter, corroborative intelligence.

Possibly, Mr. Adams' call for the papers, was suggested by the letter we wrote him; but of that we know nothing. It is at least proper, that they should be laid before the public.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—We are gratified to learn, by a gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday from Washington City, that the difficulty between Messrs. Wayne and McDuffie, alluded to in the letter of our correspondent of the 10th inst. has been happily adjusted, through the interference of mutual friends.

The Legislature of Louisiana adopted resolutions on the 6th inst. by a large majority, instructing their Representatives and requesting their Senators to vote for the rechartering of the Bank of the United States.

The *Macon Advertiser* states that Wm. H. Crawford, who has heretofore been a decided advocate for the re-chartering of the U. States Bank, has lately declared, at the Clark Superior Court, that his opinions have undergone an entire change in relation to the constitutionality of that institution.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the U. S. Ship John Adams, dated

SYRACUSE, *January 1st*, 1832.

"I was very near forgetting to state a circumstance which, to us, appears almost a miracle. Since the Secretary's circular, respecting men's grog rations, has been read to them, we have not had more than forty on board who drew their grog; and on the 1st of this month, that is to-day, they all stopped it with the exception of two. You may report this as a fact, for it is actually the case."

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Close reasoning.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of Mr. Van Buren's rejection, asks, with apparent earnestness:

"Had Mr. Van Buren been the fawning sycophant, 'prostrating and degrading the American eagle before the British lion,' as is attempted to be represented, would he have been distinguished by the honor of dining with Queen Adelaide, in company with our fair countrywoman, the accomplished Lady Wellesley, and a select party?"

This is, no doubt, considered as a *poser!*

Adventurous Mariners.—Captain Worth, of the Whale ship Rambler, on his return voyage, (as we learn from the Nantucket Inquirer) fell in with a canoe having a company of natives on board, coming from the Mulgrave Islands, which had been at sea three *moons*. They had left the island on account of its being overpeopled, and were seeking another land. They were in a state of extreme distress and starvation—had buried ten of their number—three were dead on board, and two were dying. The small supply of water with which they had left their home was exhausted, they had lost their sail, and having no paddle, were utterly hopeless on the face of the deep. Captain Worth took them on board his ship, revived and restored them to strength and health, and in the course of his passage, landed them at the Ladrone Islands. Here they could obtain all the supplies and refreshments peculiar to these Islands.

The City of New York.—The municipal tax of this city for the year 1832, is $550,000; averaging $2 20 cts. to every individual, old and young. The estimated expenditure is $700,485. Estimated revenue from other sources than taxation, $150,000.

The following, from a Chinese paper, will show what the people of that enlightened nation thought of the singular appearance of the Sun last Summer:

Canton, Sept. 15.—A considerable sensation has been excited by some atmospherical phenomena lately observed here. On the 4th inst. two Parhelia appeared, which are regarded as prophetic of the downfall of the present dynasty in the person of the reigning Emperor.

About a week previously, *the Sun, for several days, at rising and sitting, appeared of a pale green color*, and from this it is assumed that much war or sickness is to take place in the course of the year.

In Connecticut, the number of permanent residents unable to read, (exclusive of minors) is estimated at thirty only!

The Workies.—The two typographical societies in Cincinnati, Ohio, who had made preparations to give a dinner on the 22d February, at the expense of two dollars for each individual, when they saw the poor classes of the people beginning to suffer on account of the overflowing of their property by the freshet, very generously agreed to dispense with, their dinner, and gave the whole sum intended, for that purpose amounting to several hundred dollars, to the sufferers.

The Louisville and Portland Canal was open, after its completion, 104 days, before it was closed by the ice this season; during which time, 827 boats of 76,000 tons passed through of which 406 were steam boats. It is calculated that 300,000 tons will pass annually hereafter, nearly equal to half of the coasting tonnage of the United States. And yet this noble and beneficent undertaking was thought by the advisers of the Executive to be too contracted and diminutive a concern to deserve the aid of the General Government. If such works as this be not National, what shall we call so?—*Nat. Int.*

The London papers contain an account of the number of persons that have emigrated from the United Kingdom to the United States and to the Canadas from 1828 to 1831. They are thus set down:—

	U. States.	Canadas.
1828	12,817	12,084
1829	15,678	13,307
1830	24,887	30,574
6 months of 1831	15,724	49,383
	69,106	105,348
		69,106
		174,454

Probably most of those that went to Canada came subsequently to the United States.

A case of mal-practice was recently decided at Litchfield, Connecticut, in which a young physician, for having inoculated a female just below the elbow joint, wounding a nerve, and effecting an incurable injury, was fined four hundred dollars.

From the Delaware Republican.

"Our sufferings *is* intolerable." *Van Buren.*

In 1829 Martin Van Buren left Albany for the *good* of the State. In 1831 he left Washington for the *harmony* of the party. In 1832 he leaves England for the *honor* of the nation.
R.

Earthquakes.—We take the annexed extract from a letter addressed by a young gentleman in Valparaiso, to his parents in this city, dated,

VALPARAISO, *December* 7, 1832.

"During the last week we have had several shocks of earthquakes:—one of them very severe. I was in the street; but I assure you, I made my escape in a hurry. It is no joke to observe houses toppling over one's head:—Our's, however, is built of wood, and is therefore, in a measure, free from danger.

A ship arrived yesterday from Peru, bringing accounts that Anen, a seaport town to leeward, is entirely destroyed. Not a house is left standing. Taena, an inland city, is also much injured. Mr. W —— felt the same earthquake 300 miles at sea."—*Gaz.*

GEORGIA.

Judge Clayton.—The Savannah Georgian of the 17th inst. says: "It is due to this gentleman that he should know that his constituents approve of his remarks on the Memorial presented to Congress from New York. Every word uttered by him, has been received and approbated by his fellow citizens in terms not to be misunderstood. It is a firm and manly stand, replete with sound argument and correct views. We have not heard one dissenting voice against it, and feel authorized in saying, from what we have seen, and from the sentiments expressed by those who reside in most of the counties of this State, that all unite in supporting him in the stand he has taken. We, for one, say, "go on thou faithful servant."

From the Macon (Georgia) Messenger.

There is but one sentiment in Georgia—We cannot, and *will not* yield to the mandate of any earthly tribunal, the jurisdiction over our own people.

It is recommended to us, to be calm, to be moderate. We intend to be so, as much as the circumstances of the case will permit.—It is childish to bluster and play the bragadocio. Vapouring we will leave to our Carolina neighbors; it will be for us, should occasion ever require it, *to act*. To this gross indignity to our sovereign rights, this impertinent intermedling in our own affairs, Georgia speaks in one voice—upon this question, there will be no party division. The mandate of the Supreme Court, ordering a dismemberment of the State, and a partition of our territory, will never be obeyed.

At a large public meeting in Monroe county, Geo., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Among the dearest and highest rights of freemen, is the attribute of judging and determining upon their claims of sovereignty. That a nation or people, claiming to be free and independent, should permit their privileges, rights and immunities to be adjudicated away by a tribunal usurping authority, is inconsistent with national honor, national right, and national dignity. The people of Georgia claim to be, and will maintain, that she is a free, sovereign and independent State—that in forming a link in the chain of the Union of the States, she did not divest herself of the sovereign character—her sovereignty she retained—that she consented to grant to the States as a federal union, for national purposes, certain rights which were acknowledged to be hers.—These are found in the federal compact called the Constitution of the United States—All except those there specially delegated, she reserved to herself.—Among these, of her former and sovereign rights, and which she has never ceded or granted to any power or government, is the right of absolute soil and jurisdiction, over the territory within her chartered limits. A certain portion of that territory amounting to millions of acres, is claimed by a part of the tribe of Indians known as the Cherokee tribe—(this nation, if there be one, is beyond the Mississippi.) Bandits, outlaws, demagogues, mercenary missionaries and traitors have sought a home and a refuge there in violation of the public laws of the State. Some of these have been arrested (first having been kindly notified of our laws and advised to leave the territory, to avoid the legal consequences of an illegal residence there.) They have been tried, convicted and are now undergoing the punishment prescribed by law. They have appealed to a tribunal for redress, which we disclaim has any right of jurisdictioin of their crimes, or over our territory in matters of that kind. A small majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, has assumed to themselves the right to pronounce upon the constitutionality of our laws, and have decreed them unconstitutional and their mandate is directed to be executed in spite of our laws, our rights and our liberties—and this decree too, from the very same bench which has hitherto said in relation to the same subject matter, that Georgia has all the rights attached to her sovereignty, within her limits, and which are secured to her by the 2d Section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, and which the United States could not cede either by their power over the territory, or their treaties with the Cherokees, and by the treaties or compacts, the U. States never contended for the right of jurisdiction over that territory—that right has long since been admitted to have passed to Georgia—The decree of that Court seeks now by judicial construction to arouse Indian sovereignty from its long slumber, and bring it into immediate action against the States, by an extra-judicial fiat. To this Georgia never will consent—Before she does, "may it be recorded that Georgia *was*."

From the same bench on another occasion we have been told that Great Britain before our Independence considered them (the Cherokees) as her subjects, whenever she chose to claim their allegiance, and their country as hers both in sovereignty, and that the forbearance exercised towards them by G. Britain was voluntary, and not from supposed want of right to extend her laws over them, did she abstain from doing so. From the British right to soil and *jurisdiction* the right accrued to us by the treaty of 1783, and that right not the federal government but to Georgia. The Cherokees have never been recognized as holding sovereignty over the territory they occupy—the same Supreme Court has said heretofore that the European discoverers notoriously asserted and executed the right of sovereignty as well as of *soil* where the Cherokees inhabit, and it is from that source we derive our right and there is not an instance of a cession of land by an Indian nation in which the right of sovereignty is mentioned as a part of the matter ceded. But the people of Georgia hold that this question is not now debateable—the matter has been long since settled by the only competent authority and that upon a clear right, the decree of the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. Our rights have been repeatedly recognized by the Executive of the United States; these rights it is our province as well as our duty and interest as a free state to support and maintain.

Therefore be it resolved, That we hold the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States as extra judicial—that as good and faithful citizens of Georgia in behalf of our state rights and state sovereignty, we will to the utmost extent of our means severally and collectively maintain and support the state against the execution of said decree.

Resolved, That short of paramount physical force to that of Georgia, said decree shall not be executed.

Resolved, That we will hold our personal services and means at the disposal of our state Executive at all times when he may call upon us to save the state from such a judicial despotism.

Resolved, That the territory occupied by a portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians within the chartered

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hagar & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26, Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (without those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

	per lb.
Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1,16
Pearl,	1,40
Diamond,	2,00

And other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

☞ A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at 6 months credit:—

Medium or Royal	$230	Imperial	$250
Super Royal	$240	" No. 2	$260
		" No. 3	$275

New York, January 20th, 1832.

limits of Georgia, belong to Georgia, and that she will never surrender the jurisdiction or soil, to any power on earth unless overcome by force.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the President of the United States, that he will not lend the executive arm to attempt to enforce said decree.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of the other counties in the state to hold public meetings on this all important subject, and to take a stand firm and decided.

The crisis is near at hand—we have to submit as slaves or maintain our freedom and our rights.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of this meeting forward a copy of these proceedings signed by the chairman, to the President of the United States.

A motion was made to erase from the preamble, the word "mercenary"—upon which motion a considerable discussion arose, in which G. W. Gordon, Esq., Gen. E. Beall, A. H. Chappell, Esq., W. M. Torrance, Esq. and J. Lamar, Esq., took part.

The motion being put by the chair, was lost, the preamble and resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of G. W. Gordon, Esq.

It was resolved, That all Editors of papers in this state, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting then adjourned, *sine die*

BENJ. H. RUTHERFORD, *Chairman.*
ELBRIDGE G. CABANISS, *Secretary.*

From the Georgetown S. C. Intelligencer.

"Whence the right of the President to use force would be derived, we certainly do not perceive.—There is evidently nothing in the Constitution which would vest him with any such authority. Using force against a Sovereign State, is WAR, can only be done by Congress, and would be a dissolution of the Union. Let them look to it.

"If however under any circumstances force *should* be employed against Georgia, we feel warranted in saying that she will not stand *alone.*"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have heard in silence the various expressions of opinion on the probable consequences of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Missionaries who have been imprisoned, under the laws of Georgia, in the penitentiary of that State. At length we have received the opinions of several journals in the State of Georgia, and no doubt remains on our mind, from their tone, that the mandate of the Supreme Court in that case will be *disregarded*, however it might have been hoped otherwise. We shall not stop here to deplore the infatuation under the influence of which this course will be pursued, but proceed to execute the purpose for which we took up the pen.

The very respectable Editor of the Political Arena (at Fredericksburg, Virginia) speculating on this subject in his last number, says "We have arrived at a CRISIS—an undoubted and momentous crisis. A few days will decide the question of the further duration of this Union!"

We fully concur in the opinion expressed in the first of the above sentences, while we dissent in part from that conveyed in the second. We trust that the Union will *endure* for many centuries, though more than one State shall rise against it. At any rate, so far as it may be directly affected by the action of Georgia in the case before us, we are under the impression that it will be more than "a few days" before the question will be decided.

The course which we presume this business will take we will state for the satisfaction of those who place any value on our opinion upon such matters.

The mandate of the Supreme Court is directed to the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnet, in the State of Georgia; and it requires of that Court that it do release the Missionaries, who are confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary, under an act of the State of Georgia which is decreed to be repugnant to the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States.

If the Court *obey* the mandate, it is well, and no more is to be said or done.

If the Court *does not obey* the mandate, application will, we suppose, be made to the Supreme Court, at its next term in this city, (that is, in January next,) to execute its own judgment, under the laws of the United States, which provide that in cases where the State Courts do not execute the judgments of the Supreme Court, that Court may issue its own process to carry into effect its own judgments.

It is possible, indeed, that application might be made to one of the Judges of the United States, out of Court, for a *habeas corpus*, to bring the case immediately before him. But the general idea seems to be, that nothing will be done towards enforcing the judgment until the next meeting of the Court, in this city.

If, finally, process issuing from the Supreme Court, and which must be granted as a matter of course, shall be resisted, it will be the duty of the Marshal of the United States for that District to summon a *posse comitatus*, and of the President of the United States, if necessary, to place the Army and Militia of the United States at the service of the civil authority.

In any event, it will be seen that the danger from this source is not so *immediate* as supposed by our friend at Fredericksburg.

Our Market has been for the passing week in a most unsettled state. The rumors, which have reached us of a great rise in price, made holders hang on, and not coming in a very unquestionable shape, purchasers have been very cautious. Under all the excitement, but few heavy sales have been effected. One mixed lot of 400 bales, we believe was the largest transaction of the week—at 10 cents.

Upon the arrival of these reports, expresses went westwardly and into the up-country. We suspect, the Planters have made money.

Augusta Courier.

We understand (says the Macon Telegraph of the 20th inst.) that an express arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 25 hours from Savannah, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 7th February—in consequence of which a number of runners were immediately despatched into the country, for the purpose it is believed, of purchasing Cotton. Some cotton in town has changed owners; and a few bales have to day it is reported, sold as high as *ten cents.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the [illegible] Clay's resolution, together with [illegible]'s amendment thereto, was again taken up—Mr. Bibb rose and concluded the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the resolution.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Hayne's amendment to the resolution, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Robinson, Smith, Troup, Tyler, White—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Wilkins.—24.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to the 1st of May.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Clay, Wilkins, and Holmes, and was supported by Mr. Forsyth. Before any decision was had on the motion, the Senate adjourned.

Whilst the Appropriation Bill was under consideration, on the 16th inst. in the House of Representatives, an animated debate arose, on motion by Mr. Stanberry to strike out the appropriation for the salary of the Second Auditor, *William B. Lewis*, on the ground of his connection with certain improper proceedings under the Chickasaw treaty. Mr. Everett, Mr. McDuffie, and others, opposed this, because the charges respecting the matter were now undergoing investigation, and the case should not be prejudged. Mr. Branch sustained the resolution, because the office was unnecessary. It had been officially recommended in Mr. Monroe's time to abolish it, and the committee on retrenchment had reiterated that recommendation. The motion of Mr. Stanberry was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Arnold wished to be informed by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, whether it was expected that a minister would be appointed to England, to which Mr. Archer, replied in the affirmative.

On the same day,

Mr. ADAMS rose, and, for reasons which he stated at some length—the principal one his absence from the city for some weeks, consequent on his appointment on the Committee, to investigate the transactions of the Bank of the United States—asked to be excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and that another member might be appointed in his place on that Committee. [The reasons which Mr. A. assigned in support of his request were not reported in time to be inserted here.]

Mr. CAMBRELENG said it was not a pleasant duty to oppose the request of any member of the House, particularly one of this character. He did so with infinite regret in the present instance; and he certainly would not take such a course, but for the important consequences that might result from assenting to the wishes of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. He was sensible of the importance of the reasons assigned by that gentleman, but he should be compelled to vote against granting his request, believing as he sincerely did, that a momentous question was involved in the motion now before the House. He had reached the conclusion, not without infinite pain and reluctance, that the harmony, if not the existence of our confederacy, depended, at this crisis, upon the arduous, prompt, and patriotic efforts of a few eminent men. He believed that much might be done by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and another distinguished individual whose efforts are also strenuously directed to preserve the harmony of our Union: they could probably do more than all others. The present condition of the country, and of the public mind, demands all our intelligence, industry, and patriotism. He considered the Bank of the United States, or any other particular interest, as a mere feather, when weighed in the balance with a question involving the peace, harmony, and union of the States. The authority of the name of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be of infinite importance, in influencing the public mind, in adjusting this disturbing question, and in restoring harmony among the States. Such were the great considerations which would make it his unpleasant duty to vote against the motion.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, said that he heard with deep regret the motion submitted by the distinguished member from Massachusetts. He said that it was with unaffected sincerity he declared, that the member from Massachusetts, (with whom he was associated on the Committee,) had not only fulfilled all his duties with eminent ability in the Committee, but in a spirit and temper (of which it might be unbecoming to speak,) that commanded his grateful acknowledgments, and excited his highest admiration. No man can shut his eyes to the agitations that now distract and disturb the country. Mr. B. said he believed that the gentleman from Massachusetts had it eminently in his power, by his peculiar relation to the House and his country, not only to protect the great interests of which he had himself spoken, but to give repose to those angry passions which now shake the public mind, and to tranquilize and assuage all excitements. He believed that it was more in his power than in that of any other man living. Were it permitted him to make a personal appeal to the gentleman, he would have done so in advance of this motion. He would have appealed to him as a patriot, as a statesman, as a philanthropist, above all, as an American, feeling the full force of all his duties, and touched by all their incentives to lofty action—to forbear this request.—The duties of the Bank Committee dwindle into nothing, and are utterly incomparable in magnitude to the high claims which the Union has upon the services of that gentleman as the head of the Committee of Manufactures. Any one can go to Philadelphia and aid the investigation directed there: none other can meet the public wishes in adjusting the Tariff, and to none other would Mr. B. be willing to entrust the fulfilment of these cheering expectations. The obligations that he owed in his representative character, forbade his voting for the gentleman's request, and these he could not cast aside. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. DRAYTON said, it would give me great pain to vote against any request which should be made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Did I not conceive that the granting of that request might be attended with injury to the community, I should yield my assent to it with unfeigned pleasure. But concurring with the gentlemen from New York and Virginia, (Messrs. Cambreleng and Barbour,) I do not regard the application of the gentleman from Massachusetts as an ordinary appeal to the courtesy of the House. By yielding to it, results more serious may be involved than by many errors of commission or of omission by this body. The language of compliment is rarely becoming upon this floor; and it is not my habit to resort to it, especially when the object of it is present. Without violating propriety, I may, nevertheless, declare, that amidst the violence and rancor of political parties, with which our country has been distracted, and from which, unhappily, we are not now exempt, it has always been admitted, so far as my information reaches, that no individual was more eminently endued with those intellectual and moral qualities which [illegible] their possessor [illegible] respect of the community, and to an entire confidence in the purity of his motives, than the gentleman from Massachusetts. His opinion, into whatever scale it may be cast, cannot fail to be attended with a powerful influence. He is placed in a position, in which he may be instrumental in maturing and bringing forward measures, which, stamped with his authority, may calm an excitement, which, if it does not endanger the integrity of the Union, unquestionably prevails in various sections of this Republic, to a degree, which disturbs the public tranquillity, and which, if not soon allayed, may be pregnant with consequences deeply to be deplored by every lover of his country.

The same measures originating in another source would not produce the same salutary efficacy as they would, proceeding from that gentleman. Since his nomination as Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, it is known, that he has devoted his mind and his time, laboriously and faithfully, to the performance of his official duties. He has stated that his habits and the nature of the public appointments which he has filled, have not been such as to direct his inquiries to those investigations which are peculiarly connected with the subject of the tariff. I am satisfied that the gentleman has, egregiously, underrated his own acquisition. Before he took his seat upon this floor, he was, doubtless, familiar with the principles which are applicable to that subject; and since he has served upon the committee, having been, necessarily, led to the examination of its details, he has now all the general and particular knowledge which are requisite for the understanding and the practical discharge of the duties which have been assigned to him.

It does not appear to me that any cause exists to prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts from giving his attention to both of the committees to which he belongs. The Select Committee which has been raised to investigate the transactions of the Bank of the United States will make its report by the 21st of April next. Before then, it is almost certain, that we shall not be ready for the discussion of the question of the tariff. Even if, in the interim, all the information should be obtained which is needed, to enable the Committee on Manufactures to prepare their report and their bill in conformity with it, deprived of the aid which we should receive from the gentleman from Massachusetts, and from my colleague, [Mr. McDuffie] and from the gentleman from N. York, [Mr. Cambreleng] the House would be reluctant, and I believe, could not be prevailed upon, to engage in a debate of a more momentous character, than any, perhaps, which has occupied its deliberations since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It thus seeming to me that there exists no necessity for dispensing with the services of the gentleman from Massachusetts upon either of the committees of which he is a member, I shall vote against his motion, however averse I may feel to depart from what is ordinarily considered to be a mere matter of courtesy.

Mr. BATES, of Maine, said he should do violence to his own feelings if he did not, in a few words, state the reasons for the vote he should give on the present occasion. There was no man in the House who would more reluctantly oppose the wishes of the gentleman from Massachusetts than himself; but he was free to confess that in many instances it had been his good or ill fortune to disagree with him. Little had he then thought that the time would so soon arrive when he should look to that gentleman as the only man in the Union capable of taking the high stand of umpire; the only man who would possess the power of preventing that dire catastrophe which seemed to be impending over the country, and which every patriot must fear as the greatest of evils. Yet such being the case, he must, with whatever reluctance, give his vote against complying with the request which had been made. He would sooner consent to excuse the gentleman from Massachusetts from any, and from all, the duties he owed to the House, than from his service on the Committee of Manufactures. He did not know precisely what might be the gentleman's views, but he perceived him to be so situated as to have an opportunity of acting honestly, independently, and nobly, and he hoped the gentleman would continue in a situation where he had it in his power to do so much good.

Mr. DENNY expressed his surprise that some gentlemen should speak of a certain dire event as likely soon to happen, and as depending entirely upon the deliberations of the Committee on Manufactures. He thought that gentlemen were misled by their imaginations, and were not governed by their cool judgment, when they expressed such sentiments on this floor. He could not hear opinions of this kind avowed here, and go forth to the public without protesting against them. Whatever dire events were about to happen to this country, they would not be the consequence of the measures of this Government, which have been committed to the consideration of the Committee on Manufactures. Those measures, he contended, would sustain the prosperity of the country, and establish the Union on a permanent basis. As to excusing the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, Mr. D. had no particular desire on the subject, but said the reasons given were satisfactory to his mind, and he should accede to the wishes of the gentleman.

Mr. E. EVERETT observed, that perhaps no gentleman present had listened with greater satisfaction than himself, to the remarks which had been made in various quarters, on the subject before the House. It is not necessary, I trust, (said Mr. E.) to join in bearing testimony to the capacity and disposition of my respected colleague, to render the most valuable services to the House and to the country. What I rose to say, is this: If the continuance of my colleague in the station, at the head of the Committee of Manufactures, is a matter of as great importance as it is said to be—if, indeed, it is a question of the continuance or dissolution of the Union—it is too grave a matter to be settled at a moment's warning, I, for one, am not prepared on this brief notice to vote upon a question of such all-absorbing importance. But this, sir, I will say, (difficult as it is to say any thing with propriety on such a subject in this presence,) that though there is no man in the House or the country who thinks more highly of the intelligence and patriotism of my colleague than myself, and of his ability in this and every other station to serve the public, yet I will not allow that the preservation of the Union is to depend on his individual services or those of any other one man. No, sir, I rely for the preservation of the Union, on the intelligence and the patriotism of the people at large, who enjoy its blessings. To that great end, my colleague will contribute as much as any other citizen, and that whether he remains in his place, at the head of the committee or not. But, sir, no gentleman who thinks the question to be of the magnitude described, can refuse his support to the motion which I beg leave to submit, which is to postpone the further consideration of the subject till next Monday.

Mr. SPEIGHT said that the motion which had just been made was one of the most extraordinary motions he had ever witnessed in that House. The gentleman rose in his place, and asked to be excused from serving on one of the Standing Committees. And immediately a motion was made, to wait until Monday before the House should decide on granting or refusing the request. The good breeding he had been taught, did not allow him to impugn the motives for a motion like that. But interest was to be consulted in such a matter, and if all who were in favor of the tariff, must be allowed time to consult and consider whether complying with the request would or would not be favorable to their design of heaping up that oppression upon the nation, he, for one, should think it better that the decision should be made at once. He believed with other gentlemen who had spoken, that the gentleman from Massachusetts would exert more influence than any other individual in reference to that subject. Not that he would affect any change in the opinions of gentlemen in this House, but his magnanimous and liberal course, bordering on patriotism, and the love of country, united with his situation as the head of a People by whom the tariff should be as much [illegible], and was in his section of country, when once the blind should be removed from their eyes; gave great weight to his opinion. There was no need of sleeping over the application till Monday, in order to allow those who were in favor of manufactures, to determine whether it was their interest to comply with it. If the gentleman must be excused from serving on one of the two committees which have been named, he hoped that it would be from the Committee on the Bank.

Mr. MERCER said, he had not risen with any purpose to disregard the admonition of the Chair, but to express, to a certain extent, the conformity of his own sentiments with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Everett.) He never could be brought to think, on any occasion, that the union of these States—a fabric planned by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood, of their forefathers—could be either confirmed or impaired by granting or withholding the services of any man on earth. In a late debate on the subject of removing to that building the sacred remains of Washington, the spirit of the departed patriot had been invoked in more than one of the eloquent speeches delivered on that occasion. But could that immortal Father of his Country burst the cerements of the tomb, and again appear on the stage of mortal action, not even he could prevail to shake this fair fabric, which it had been the occupation of his own life and labors to found. Mr. M. had risen to suggest the only idea which he considered pertinent to the question. The manner in which his request had been received by the House, must present the subject of that gentleman's resignation in a light in which that very distinguished gentleman could not before have regarded it. And he felt assured that the gentleman would, on reflection, perceive, that he owed it to the position he occupied, in reference to the great tariff question, not farther to press the request he had made.

Mr. WAYNE observed, that from what had been said, the gentleman from Massachusetts could not but be conscious of the general desire, as well of the advocates as of the opponents of the Tariff, that he should retain his present situation. And since it had been ascertained that the Committee could not leave the city before Wednesday, he would take the liberty of suggesting to that gentleman the propriety of withdrawing his request for the present, and reflecting on the subject till Monday; when, should he still remain of the same mind, he would have an opportunity of renewing his motion.

Mr. ADAMS said, that he very readily acceded to the proposition just made by the gentleman from Georgia: yet, he must be indulged in one single observation, namely, that if he should renew the request as he presumed he should, the House would do him a favor, should they abstain from making any farther observations on the subject. He had been most deeply afflicted by what had already passed. He had felt in the strongest manner the impropriety of his being in the House while such remarks were made, being very conscious that remarks of an opposite kind might have been made with far more propriety, and had probably been withheld in consequence of his presence.

The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

On a subsequent day,

Mr ADAMS said that he availed himself of the present opportunity to state to the House that it was not his intention to renew the request he had made last week, to be excused from serving any longer on the Committee of Manufactures. He was induced to withdraw the request, as it had been intimated to him that several gentlemen of the House, for whose opinions and wishes he had the most respectful deference, were unwilling to vote upon the question, either to grant or to refuse his request. He had also ascertained that his place as Chairman of the Committee would be supplied by a gentleman, from New Jersey, in whom he had the most entire confidence; so that all the interests of the manufacturing interest would be attended to, and would not suffer during his absence It had also been intimated to him that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing a modified rate of duties, would not be made as early as he expected. For these reasons, he was induced to withdraw his request, and he now mentioned it only to apologize to the House for having given them any trouble upon the subject whatever.

On the 20th inst.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department on the subject of the live oak lands, in reply to a call moved some time since by Mr. Branch.

Mr. CARSON suggested the propriety of referring the communication, should it be necessary to commit it at all, to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PEARCE moved that it be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. BRANCH requested Mr. Pearce to withdraw his motion, which, being done, he observed, that, as a member of the Naval Committee, he had felt it his duty to move the call to which this was a reply. He had done so without the intention of injury to any one. The House would doubtless recollect something of what had transpired, and of the matters introduced, by way of amendment to the call. The subject might seem, to some, to possess no national interest, but he believed all who heard him would concur in the opinion, that it was a subject of great interest to himself; and, if his personal wishes were to be taken into the account, he should certainly prefer the appointment of a select committee. He knew that the Committee on Naval Affairs would be the most appropriate committee for the consideration of such a document, but, as he belonged to that committee, he should be better pleased with some other reference.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said that he desired it to be understood that in moving for a Select Committee he had no wish to be included within those of whom it should be composed.

Mr. SHEPHERD supported the motion for a Select Committee and moved the following instructions:

"To inquire whether the Attorney General has been consulted as to the validity of the titles to the lands purchased of the Hon. Joseph M. White; and if any opinion has been given by that officer to call for it; likewise, to call on the Department for the returns of the Live Oak agents since the 25th Feb. 1832, and the accounts rendered by them; also, to call for all the correspondence which may have taken place on the subject of the resolution adopted by the House in relation to the Live Oak lands since the 28th Feb. 1832."

Mr. CAMBRELENG offering no objections, the instructions were agreed to, and the committee ordered to consist of seven.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:

Messrs. Bouldin, of Virginia; Foster, of Georgia; Crane, of Ohio; Stephens, of Pennsylvania; Dearborn, of Massachusetts; Hall, of Tennessee; Tompkins, of Kentucky.

In the House on the 21st inst., Mr. Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial on the subject of ardent spirits. He said the memorial had seemed to occasion some embarrassment as to the proper disposition of it. It had been referred on its presentation to the Committee on Commerce, but they had sent it back, as considering themselves not particularly interested in the subject, and moved its reference to the Committee on Agriculture;—the Committee on Agriculture did not know what to do with it, as they considered it no part of their duty to recommend the destruction of orchards and fields of rye, but rather to protect and multiply them. They were unwilling to send it to the Committee of Ways and Means as it was not particularly connected with the revenue of the country; and at length, after much perplexity, they had resolved to move its reference to the Committee on Manufactures, since they were of opinion that it was in the first instance the manufacture of a dangerous article which was the origin of so great a disturbance of the cause of temperance in the country. They had accordingly directed him to move its reference to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Horn objected to its being sent to the Committee as they had no special cognizance of the subject of the memorial, and he therefore upon moved that it be laid on the table.

The motion was negatived, and the memorial was finally referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

[The subject occasioned not a little merriment in the House.]

Mr. Wickliffe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into and report to this House whether the Commissioner of the General Land Office was officially called upon on or about the [illegible] December, 1831, to designate the boundaries of a new Land District proposed to be established in Michigan, by a bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, which was printed by order of the House, leaving the boundaries of said district blank, he being furnished with said bill. What were the reasons assigned for his refusal to obey the call officially made upon him, as assigned in two written communications in answer to said call: Whether said Commissioner did not assign as a reason for not complying with said official request "that he had no information in his office to give, and that in his opinion the public did not require an additional land district in Michigan," and whether, at the same time, he had or had not advised the Delegate from Michigan that two additional Land Offices were required in said Territory: What information was it which was "lately received," which, on the 9th February, 1832, enabled the said commissioner to comply with the official request made upon him in December, 1831, by giving the boundaries of said district, and which he had declined, because in his opinion, (as expressed in two communications in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury,) the establishment of a new Land Office and District in Michigan was inexpedient—Whether the two first communications in writing in answer to the request aforesaid, to give the boundaries of said district, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and signed "Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the General Land Office," "formed a part of the informal correspondence between the Secretary and" the said Commissioner "on the subject of an additional Land District in Michigan;" whether these letters "were unofficial;" whether they have or have not been recorded: and whether copies of the said letters have or have not been denied to a person having a *right* to demand them of the Commissioner on the allegation on the part of the Commissioner that they formed a part of the informal correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner, alleging that the originals were destroyed;" if said letters were official and have not been recorded or preserved in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the said Committee also inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all official communications in writing, signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be preserved by requiring the same to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose: and that the said Committee have leave to send for persons and papers.

After some conversation, in which it was intimated, that the proceedings would lead to the impeachment of the officer, the resolution was adopted, ayes 72, noes 66.

The Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to visit the Bank of the United States, are to leave this city for Philadelphia this morning. Mr. Adams has forborne to urge again his motion to be excused from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, in consequence, principally, we believe, because he had received information that the Report required by a call of the House upon the Secretary of the Treasury would not be ready as soon as he had anticipated.—*Nat. Int.* 21st.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

On a motion made by Mr. Adams on Friday last, to be excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, a long and interesting debate took place, in the course of which many compliments were paid to his diligence, integrity, and intelligence—and Mr. Cambreleng and other members of the Jackson party, objected to his withdrawal from the Committee, on the ground that they believed him to be the only person who could save the Union. And yet these very gentlemen contributed all in their power to dismiss Mr. Adams from office, to make room for *Andrew Jackson!*

Hon. Gabriel Moore, Senator from Alabama, was burnt in effigy, at Pulaski in Tennessee, for his vote against Van Buren.

We were with others this morning admiring, at the Appraiser's office, one of the most gorgeous pieces of luxury, ever seen in this city, viz: a splendid *Axminster Carpet*, imported, we are informed, for Col. Alston. It is a single piece; the colours deep and glowing as can be imagined, are on a dark crimson ground, the texture of which has, on the closest inspection, the appearance of the richest velvet. Its first cost was upwards of $700.

In the case of this piece of goods the extremely unequal operation of our present Tariff system, on the rich and on the poor, and in favor of the former, is clearly manifested. According to the Tariff of duties—

Brussels, Imperial, Turkey, and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting pay a duty of 70 cents.

Venetian and Ingrain a duty of 40 cents.

And all other kinds of Wool, Flax, Hemp or Cotton, or parts of either, a duty of 32 cents.

This princely Carpet coming, as we are informed it does, under the general head of "all other kinds," is subjected therefore to a duty of only 32 cents per square yard, while many inferior descriptions pay a duty of 40 and 70 cents: and even if the 70 cents duty be paid on it, the inequality is still monstrous, as while the rich man will pay but 70 cents on a square yard worth $12, the poor man will have to pay the same on a square yard of Brussels Carpeting of the average worth of from $2 to $3.—*Charleston Evening Post.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1832.

FOREIGN.

New York, March 20.

From England.—We are indebted to Captain Robinson, of the ship Charlemagne, for Plymouth papers, with London dates of 16th inst., a week later than those last received.

The Reform Bill was making but slow progress in the House of Commons, and it was not expected to come to a third reading for some time. The House had divided on several clauses, but it is stated that ministers were enabled to carry all they wished with sweeping majorities. Nothing, says the Plymouth Herald, is yet authentically known whether any, or what number of Peers, will be made to enforce the success of the measure in the Lords. Rumors which have been lately in circulation respecting a change of Ministry, are said to be without foundation. Ireland is still represented as being in a most deplorable state. We find nothing new respecting Portugal or Belgium.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool continued to be large, amounting to about 26,000 bales for the week ending February 10th.

In a debate in the House of Commons on the 14th on the subject of tithes in Ireland, the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley, in reply to an observation of Mr. Crocker's, said, "The Rt. Hon. Gentleman says that he understands the measures of Government will not be directed against the existence of tithes. I beg distinctly to say that the measures of his Majesty's ministers will be directed to secure the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, but that they will be directed to the extinction of the system of tithes." [Loud cheers of hear.]

The Cholera Morbus has at length reached the metropolis of the British empire. It suddenly appeared in London on Saturday, the 28th of February. *Ten* cases and *seven* deaths were announced in the space of 24 hours.—"Since that time," says the Devanport Telegraph, "there have been 6 additional cases, but no deaths, making in all 16 cases and 7 deaths in three days, out of a population of nearly a million and a half. Its progress, therefore, is any thing but alarming, though the intelligence has, of course, greatly agitated the whole country."

The subject of the cholera was brought up in the House of Commons on Monday, the 6th February, the day after it made its appearance in London. Mr. Thompson in reply to Mr. Croker stated that cases of decided Cholera had certainly occurred, and that as the best way of preventing unnecessary alarm, the government had adopted every possible method to spread correct information on the subject, through the medium of public journals, &c. Government, he said, were about to apply for a bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, so as to enable them to take more effectual means for checking the progress of the distemper.

The disease in the meantime is spreading rapidly and committing great ravages in Scotland. The deaths are on a higher proportion to the cases than in England; they are also more numerous in proportion to the population.

At Haddington, where the disease has prevailed with much severity, it is no longer confined to the poor, but several respectable individuals, in easy circumstances, have died of it some after an illness of ten, twelve, or fifteen hours.

It has broken out at Hadwick, on the border, "so that in the east end and centre of the country, says an English paper, it is now fairly established."

In the north of England the number of cases since our last publication has been, according to the official reports, 465; the deaths 227—making a total in that part of the kingdom since its commencement of 4452 cases, and 1331 deaths, viz:

Newcastle 935 cases, 294 deaths; North Shields &c. 270 cases, 69 deaths; Hetton. &c. 92 cases, 81 deaths; Haddington, N. B. &c. 141 cases, 57 deaths; Tranent, &c. 252 cases, 67 deaths; Preston-Pans 96 cases, 18 deaths; North Berwick 16 cases, 7 deaths; Musselburgh 411 cases, 180 deaths; Hawick, N. B. 17 cases, 4 deaths; Edinburgh 12 cases, 6 deaths; Glasgow and suburbs, 3 cases, 2 deaths.—In all, 2,546 cases,—785 deaths. Totals from places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have this week been received, 1,900 cases, 546 deaths. Grand total, 4,452 cases, 1,313 deaths.

Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15, 1832.—The Lords of the Council have just received intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the clergy of his diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of cholera to be carried into the church previous to interment.

Dr. White of Gateshead, in a letter published by him, states that the most general premonitory symptoms, in cases of cholera are, first diarrhœa; the evacuations at the commencement, of a dark brown or blackish hue, gradually becoming less and less feculent, until they assume the appearance of dirty water. Slight cramps, most frequently of the toes, retchings in the abdomen, with giddiness and sickness occasionally accompanying it. The treatment which Dr. White has found beneficial in combating these symptoms, is expressed in the following extract:—

"I beg most particularly to enforce the benefit derivable from washing the whole body with warm water, and afterwards producing a genial glow upon the surface by frictions with coarse cloths. I was induced to adopt this plan for two reasons. First from the known sympathy between the stomach and bowels and the skin; and secondly, because I am of opinion that a strong infecting medium exists in the filth allowed to accumulate upon the persons of the poor, their clothes absorbing the noxious exhalations that float around in the contaminated atmosphere, thus presenting to the cutaneous pores, if I may so express myself, a perfect plaster of infection."

In the House of Commons last night, the bill for preventing, as far as may be possible, the extension of the cholera in England, was passed. A similar bill or Scotland was brought in and read a first time. The House afterwards resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill, when several clauses were agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return was made of the number of barracks in the United Kingdom now fit for the reception of troops, stating the place and the number of men and officers each barrack is calculated to hold, distinguishing the barracks for infantry, cavalry and artillery, and marines, and the number of men and officers now quartered in each barrack.

City two o'clock.—The citizens care not a farthing for the cholera, but the effect of the alarm respecting it is indeed a serious affair. We hear of nothing but the stagnation of business; outward bound ships stopped, and unloading; all orders sent to the manufacturing districts countermanded, and about two thousand laborers employed in the shipping in the river discharging. Many assert that the deaths are from the typhus fever and famine.

From a London paper of Feb. 16th.

We believe that the state of trade, both in Liverpool and throughout the kingdom, has become much better during the last month. The demand for cotton for several weeks has been very good, and a considerable advance has taken place in prices. The demand continues to be brisk and steady, and the stocks are getting unusually low.

Paris, Feb. 16th.—"The private correspondence of the Austrian Observer confirms the news which we before gave of the evacuation of Romagna by the Austrian troops; only a small portion of them remain at Bologna, and in the Legations, for the maintenance of order."

Paris, Feb. 15.—The ratification by Russia of the 24 articles appears now to be certain, and all the letters from St. Petersburg which have arrived within the last three days state that the official publication of it will no longer be delayed.—*Messager des Chambres.*

Berlin, Feb. 4.—"Great preparations are making at the Palace for the reception of the august travellers who are expected here.—It is not only the Emperor and Empress of Russia, but also the Prince of Orange and his consort, sister of the Emperor Nicholas, who will visit our royal family. It will scarcely be believed that the simultaneous assemblage of these personages has no political object; but this, nevertheless, is affirmed by the persons about the Court, doubtless with the intention that the public may not be alarmed, and especially that there may be no panic at the Stock Exchange, which is acutely sensible to the slightest political circumstance, and where it is known how to turn either a rise or a fall to profit.

"It is thought here that notwithstanding the protestations of love of peace, of which the Cabinets are so prodigal, Europe is nearer than ever to a general explosion. Here, as at Paris, it is the Belgian question which is pointed out as the more immediate cause of rupture, and it is not dissembled that the contest, once engaged in, it would be very difficult to foresee the result."

The London Courier of February 17, announces that the Five Powers have resolved to establish a regular form of government in Greece, under a constitutional sovereign. It is added that the crown has been offered to a German Prince, who will probably accept the offer.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Feb. 8th, 1832,—Cotton has advanced 1-8 a 1-4d per lb. since the sailing of the last packet—common qualities have improved the most. The sales in three days past has been 12,000 bales.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday last, states that the bill for the entire abolition of Lotteries, passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, by a vote of 76 to 6.

Attempt to steal the Remains of Washington.—During the debate in Congress on the resolution to remove the remains of Washington from Mount Vernon to the Capitol, it was contended that the exposed situation of the tomb where they now rest, rendered an attempt to rob it of its contents almost certain of success. It was asserted that such a robbery had been contemplated by certain foreigners, and that in fact, some years ago, a gardener in the employment of Judge Washington, did enter and rob the tomb, and carried away the coffin which he supposed to contain the remains of General Washington, intending to exhibit them in England, but finding in the morning, that the coffin was that of Lawrence Washington, which in the darkness he had mistaken for that of the General, he left it on the bank of the river, concealed in the brushwood, where it was discovered some days after.

Oysters.—The Athenians held oysters in great esteem. They were not common in Rome, and consequently fetched a good price; yet Macrobius assures us, that the Roman Pontiffs never missed to have them every day on their tables. From the fourth century to the reign of Louis XIV. they were nearly forgotten; but they soon came again into vogue and from that time have kept up their reputation. Gastronomers, we know, can swallow three or four dozen before dinner, and then sit down to eat heartily, and perhaps better than if they had abstained from them. They clear the stomach from accidental phlegm, increase the gastric juices, and by their natural coolness condense the air, which may be fixed in the organs of digestion. When good, they are wholesome, but poisonous when bad.

STRAYED.

On Wednesday evening last, the 21st inst., a black PONY, roach mane and tail, a little white on the right side of the nose, which is the only mark recollected. He was lately purchased from Col. Hancock, of Carthage, Moore County, and it is supposed will be found in that neighborhood. I will give a reasonable reward, and pay all expenses, on his delivery to me, in this town, or for such information as will enable me to recover him.

ARCH'D SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

Shade Trees.—It may be gratifying to persons abroad who feel any interest in our town, to learn that hundreds of shade trees have been planted within a few weeks past in all the principal streets. They cannot fail to add to the beauty of the town, at the same time that they contribute to its safety and the comfort of the inhabitants.

The facility with which commercial men are led into the wildest speculations, notwithstanding their repeated warnings, was lately manifested in Georgia, on the receipt of intelligence of a rise of ⅛d. per lb. in cotton, and the sale of 25,000 bales in a week, at Liverpool. An express was immediately despatched from Savannah to Macon, where the news was magnified into the sale of 25,000 bales a day, at a rise of ⅜d. per lb. The Macon merchants sent runners in all directions, to buy up all the cotton that could be found among the planters, and also sent off expresses to Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans. If the news continued to gather as it went, in the same proportion as on its journey to Macon, we may expect to hear of cotton selling for 15 cents at New Orleans.

Congress.—We have collected together, on the preceding page, all that is interesting in the proceedings of the week. It is supposed that the adoption of the resolution for inquiring into the condition &c. of the U. S. Bank, will protract the session nearly a month, say till near the end of June.

The Newbern Spectator mentions that Mr. Speight has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a Marine Hospital near that town. We are glad to hear it, and trust that a similar provision has been made for Wilmington, which is better entitled to it on the score of its superior commercial importance, and probably needs it more on account of its greater intercourse with the West Indies. We have not seen the bill, but we doubt not that the interests of Wilmington have been attended to by the able Representative of that District, who is fully aware of the popular wish upon the subject.

Another New Paper.—Proposals have been issued by Mr. Henry Ward, formerly of this town, for publishing a weekly paper in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., to be called the "Central Reflector," at $2 50 a year, on a medium sheet. In the Prospectus, which is inserted in the last Star, we think we recognize the hand of a young gentleman of the bar of some distinction, and high promise, who will probably be the Editor.

For Liberia.—Fifteen negroes, of different ages, manumitted by a Mr. Stewart, of South Carolina, passed through this town on Thursday last, on their way to Norfolk, there to take passage for Liberia.

The Tariff.—The Washington Globe of Monday says, that Mr. Adams "as Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, has avowed himself in favor of reduction and modification, based on mutual concession."

We learn by a letter last night from Athens that our University is in a state of rebellious uproar, which had not subsided, when the stage left.—*Augusta (Geo.) Cour.*

North Eastern Boundary.—The following is the resolution passed by the Legislature of Maine, in secret session, relative to the North Eastern Boundary:

Resolved, That upon the appointment by the President of the United States, of a person or persons to enter into negotiations with this State for the relinquishment, by this State, to the United States, of her claim to the said territory, and for the cession of the jurisdiction thereof, on the one part, and for an ample indemnity therefor, on the other part, and notice thereof, being communicated to the Governor, the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, to appoint three Commissioners on the part and in behalf of this State, to treat with such person or persons, so appointed by the President on the subject aforesaid; and any agreement or treaty to be made in pursuance of this Resolve, is to be submitted to the Legislature of Maine, for approval or rejection; and until such agreement or treaty be so submitted to and approved by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein contained shall be construed, in any way, as implying the assent of this State to the line of boundary recommended by the Arbiter, or to the right of the General Government to adopt or sanction that line instead of the line described in the treaty of 1783.

The Virginia Legislative Caucus, re-assembled at the capitol in Richmond on the 15th instant, and after an animated discussion, in which the claims of Mr. P. P. Barbour, to a nomination as Vice President of the U. States, were strenuously urged, a Resolution was finally passed, "that it is *not* expedient at this time, to make a nomination for the Vice Presidency"—ayes 97, noes 34.

We need not apprise the reader, (says the *Whig*,) of the import of this vote—that it is a virtual rejection of Mr. Barbour, and nomination of Mr. Van Buren; for although it was disclaimed that the evasion of the nomination of a Vice President by the Caucus, was designed for Mr. Van Buren's benefit, no man can really doubt that the project was conceived in that spirit, and that it can have no other termination. The matter is too clear to be argued; and although, for good reasons, his name may not be quartered on the ticket, it may, nevertheless, be asserted that the caucus has for all practical purposes nominated Martin Van Buren as Vice President.

We have been for some time prepared for the result, but not for the majority which effected it! Philip P. Barbour, Virginia's favorite State Right Champion, beaten three to one on his own dunghill, by Martin Van Buren, the advocate of the Tariff of '28, and a Tariff man, (acknowledged by Mr. Brown of Petersburg.) Mr. Barbour thus tremendously handled, in the teeth of his own letter, wherein he gives consent provisionally, (if it did not injure Jackson!!!) that his name may be brought forward!! Is it thus that Virginia rewards his inimitable talent at hair splitting? Verily, marvels will never cease. Such an event was far beyond the range of human foresight! So well did the machinery work; so handsomely had the screws been applied, that Mr. Barbour's own representatives in the Legislature voted against him—his whole Congressional District in fact, except Spottsylvania. All hands indeed, made warm professions of esteem, admiration, and all that sort of thing—*but they voted against him*, and in Caucus and elsewhere, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Van Buren's N. York machinery, newly brought to Virginia upon trial, works splendidly. But there is one redeeming circumstance. Virginia will soon become a Tariff State.

The Richmond Whig, of the next day (Saturday) thus announces the conclusion of the labors of the caucus—*which refused to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention:*

The Jackson Caucus, last night, completed its labors, and adjourned finally. Mr. Droomgoole, having consulted with his political friends, withdrew his resolution for sending Delegates to Baltimore. Upon mature deliberation, that scheme was found too strong; as Van Buren's friends will alone be there, and his nomination be inevitable, it was considered as showing the hand too plainly. Every effort, however, will be made to induce the People to send Delegates thither.

At a meeting of the Jackson Members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, held on Wednesday last, the following Nomination was added to those already before the Public:

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow citizen, Mahlon Dickerson, as a suitable candidate, to be supported by the delegation of New Jersey in the Baltimore Convention, and that they be requested to present his name as the *first choice* of New Jersey.

Said Mr. S. to Mr. B. the other morning, "I bought a shad and hung it up in a stall in the market house, thinking to send for it after breakfast; but somebody else came in the mean time and took it off."—"That" said Mr. H. "was a very *off-fish-ous* interference in your affairs, my friend."—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the National Gazette.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing between the real Washington, the paragon and benefactor of his race, and any *pseudo* created and worshipped by party, or magnified in a glare of false glory and inordinate power—between the sun, the golden sun of heaven, and any *parhelion*, or mock luminary born of the vapours of the earth. To rival Washington, it is indispensable not merely to have been the most patriotic, laborious, intrepid, judicious, efficient, disinterested, immaculate of statesmen and generals, but to have led a private life entirely concentaneous—without an irregular habit, an immoral act, a loose expression, a counterfeit appearance, and affectation of any kind,—maintaining perfect dignity in every detail, commanding every where universal reverence, observing invariably the laws of truth, reason, self-respect and benevolence. Besides having studied his biography anew, we lately read his official correspondence, and most of the other productions of his pen, which are extant in print; it is impossible to doubt that they are all his *own*—the effusions of his own mind;—and what mental powers they display! what intelligent zeal! what indefatigable toil! how masculine and elevated a spirit! how strong, clear, ready, and terse a style! The man, the statesman, the commander, the writer, were all complete for the highest purposes.

The following libel is going the rounds.—"Never trust with a secret a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell any body and every body."

MARRIED,

In Brunswick, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, Dr. WM. R. HORT, of Wilmington, to Miss ANN G. MOORE, daughter of Col. Moore.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, Mr. HENRY A. LONDON to Miss SARAH LORD, daughter of Wm. C. Lord, Esq.

Also, by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, ALEX'R McRAE, Esq. to Miss ANN JANE MARTIN.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McQueen, Mr. DUNCAN MALLOY, merchant of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late Charles Malloy, of Richmond County.

DIED,

At Quincy, (Mass.) lately, Hon. THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS, aged 59, brother of Ex-President J. Q. Adams.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 19, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Messrs. J. Kyle, G. W. McDonald, C. P. Mallett, J. Huske & Son, Wm. McIntyre, J. M. Strong, L. Brown, W. L. Hawley, B. Robinson, J. M. Dobbin, Thos. Fuller, D. A. Ray, O. P. Stark, C. T. Haigh, G. Hurlbutt, of this place; S. Henshaw, New Salem, Randolph; A. Higley, of Montgomery; Slaughter & Reeves, of Salisbury; J. Clancy, of Hillsborough; T. D. Crane, of Orange; J. Small, of Pittsborough; J. Murphey, of Salisbury; Brown & Troy, of Ashborough; J. M. & J. Allen, of Lawrenceville; J. M. & J. Allen, of Allenton.

DEPARTED, March 20, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

CARVED SHELL COMBS,

A NEW and beautiful article, just received by

HENRY L. JONES.

March 27, 1832. 73tf.

$100 Reward.

FOR the apprehension of negro fellow *MIKE*, about 32 or 33 years old, who ranaway from me about the first of September last, on my way to Georgia. Mike is a spare built, thin visage fellow, of a yellow complexion, and I would suppose about 5 feet high. I had him from Jesse Barden of Wayne County, North Carolina, where he had a wife, and I suspect is lurking about there, or in some of the adjoining counties. I will give the above reward for him, delivered in any Jail so that I get him by the 25th of April ensuing.

Letters on the subject may be addressed to Thomas or Geo. Y. Lowe, Macon, Bibb County, Georgia.

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

March 22, 1832. 73-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet at Centre church, in Robeson County, on Friday the 13th of April next, at 12 o'clock. A punctual attendance of all the members, is earnestly requested.

COLIN McIVER, *Stated Clerk.*

March 20th, 1832. 73 2w.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. WILLIAM GASTON will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 6th of June next (the day immediately preceding commencement day.) A comment on the competency of that gentleman to discharge the duty assigned him is deemed unnecessary—But it is hoped, from the pre-eminent station which he occupies as a jurist, a politician, a scholar and an orator, that the attention of the public, and especially the Alumni of this University, will be sufficiently attracted to ensure a respectable concourse of visiters on that occasion.

Published by order of the

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

March 17, 1832.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of May next, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1830, and all costs:

	TAX.
600 acres, formerly Wm. Daniel's, listed by William Grimes,	$1 60
1200 ditto on Neill's creek, and 5 polls, listed by James Stevens,	8 40
132 ditto on Black river, listed by Thomas Young,	1 28
200 ditto on Cape Fear, listed by Parish Cross, for the Heirs of William Brazier,	20
The following Lands are unlisted, consequently subject to Double Tax.	
100 acres on Neill's creek as the property of Stephen Johnston, valuation $100	80
530 ditto on Hector's creek, as the property of Lydia Johnston, value $700,	5 60
87½ ditto on Cedar creek, as the property of Green Womack, value $87½	62
50 ditto on Neill's creek, owner unknown, valuation $50,	40

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*

March 26, 1832. 73-6t.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	5	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	65
Apple	do		50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	15	15½
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould	do	14	
Cotton,	100lbs	8 75	9 25
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75	
Fine	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		60
Ginger	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8 by 10	50 feet	3 25	
10 by 12	do	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	8	9
Leather, Skirting	do	36	40
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	2	2 50
Molasses	gallon	29	33
Nails, Cut, assorted		7½	8
Wrought		18	20
Shingles	M	2	
Oats	bushel	35	37
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	1	
Pork	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	4	5
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	75	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	62	70
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	15	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	8½	9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	gallon	33	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, 20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, Fall caught MACKEREL.
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son,
for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

Removal.

P. BAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and
CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

300 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

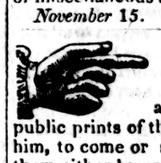
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter; Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Anis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.



The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

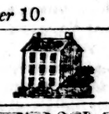
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

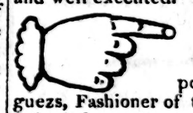
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.



To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*. &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NEW & ELEGANT SPRING GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his old stand corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, a very general stock of SPRING GOODS, selected by himself, with great care, and comprising the most beautiful and fashionable goods to be found in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. As they will be sold low, he invites the attention of his friends and the public.

March 13*th*, 1832. 171tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13 71tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. William Lord, deceased, hereby requests all those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, will present their demands, properly authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

WM. L. MILLER.

March 13, 1832. 71-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,

For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66 tf

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 4-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

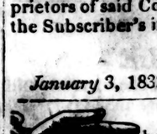
Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney

61-tf

January 3, 1832.



NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

62 tf

Fayetteville, Jan. 4.

State of North Carolina.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal* for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro *confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, C. & M.

57-3m

February 7, 1832.